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ON THE CONCRETE CONTENT OF MODERN GLOBAL PROBLEMS IN THE SYSTEM OF ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY

Abstract: This article deals with the modern global problems of mankind, their content, the genesis of development, distribution, as well as their negative impact on the health of all mankind. The author discusses some issues and approaches to solving the problems of the environmental aspect.

Key words: global problems of mankind, coronavirus epidemic, human health, vital needs of mankind, international activities, UN.

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Introduction

Today, it is certain that human society could encounter with all kinds of issues. For example, the coronavirus epidemic started in March 2020. The virus was first detected in December 2019 in Wuhan, China. This epidemic was declared by the World Health Organization on January 30, 2020 as an emergency related to international health and on March 11 as a pandemic. As of July 3, 2021, more than 184 million cases have been identified worldwide; More than 3.9 million people died and more than 168 million were vaccinated. [13] Of course, this is now a global exercise.

However, in general, this is not the case for most global issues. For example, in Russia, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan, many people are on the verge of a coup, in America, terrorists have overthrown the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, in the Baltic republics, the rights of the Russian people are being violated, in England there are clashes between Protestants and Catholics. All of these problems are very important because they are related to the lives of many people. Nevertheless, they will not affect the benefit of human being. That is why they are not considered global. The concept of "global" (Latin - ball, globe, earth) became widespread in the late 60s

of the twentieth century in connection with the movement of non-governmental scientific organizations named after the Club of Rome. Thus, the term "global" began to be used to describe the global matters. [3] At the same time, global problems are a set of issues that affect the lives of all human beings, and they need to be addressed through concerted action by international bodies. [8, p.47]

Main part

Global matters, because of their uniqueness, include the sharp world actions that affect the lives and well-being of all human beings. The most important of these troubles in the XXI century are:

- crisis of spirituality;
- Prevalence of diseases, especially Covid-19;
- the threat of war with the use of weapons of mass destruction;
- depletion of the planet's natural resources;
- deepening of the ecological crisis;
- demographic exercise;
- growth of terrorism;
- uneven socio-economic development of the regions and countries of the planet;
- global climate change;
- Increased seismic activity of the Earth's crust;

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- Lack of drinking water.

The above troubles are admitted by this or that by most experts. However, there are such global affairs, the application of which is approved by a narrow circle of professional researchers, because not all of them recognize the existence of such problems or the fact that they pose a real threat to humanity. [5] Examples include:

- The potential threat of a collision of the Earth with space objects (meteorites, comets, asteroids), which are not currently protected. Such collisions can be very dangerous and lead to the death of all mankind and the animal world on Earth.

- The negative psycho-energetic effect of the planet's "inner space" (so-called sophisticated world), which arises from the negative psycho-emotional background of the spiritual conflict and the noosphere of humanity.

Now, we want to look at some global issues and understand how to solve them. As for the spiritual development of mankind, it has always been complex and contradictory. However, it is difficult to find a time in history when the spiritual culture and moral values of a society are as "friendly" as they were at the beginning of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. At the same time, it is clear that the concept of "spiritual crisis" is firmly entrenched in modern philosophical and scientific language. In the same way, the modern spiritual crisis manifests itself in the growth of social phenomena, in the destruction and mass destruction of the spiritual barriers of the individual. These phenomena include the loss of meaning and ethical orientation by many of our contemporaries, alcoholism and drug addiction, prostitution and sexual immorality, the desire of many people only for material wealth and sensual pleasures, the threat of crime, social selfishness and intolerance and so on.

Regulatory, police, and medical measures to eradicate these evils in every possible way will not be effective without reference to the inner world of man and his spiritual principles. In order to strengthen and develop spiritual principles, it is necessary to impart spiritual knowledge, education, philosophy, development of science, higher art. All of this is a part of the spread of true spiritual culture of mankind. Therefore, the problem of the spiritual crisis is a problem of the human worldview and the spiritual culture of society. It is in this direction that efforts will have to be made to overcome the spiritual crisis.

Nowadays, when it comes to mass diseases, first of all, of course, we cannot ignore the new coronavirus (COVID-19). As mentioned above, the coronavirus, which started in 2019 and is still in its infancy, has infected 184 million people worldwide, of whom more than 3.9 million have died and more than 168 million have been vaccinated. [14] At the same time, it is well known that infectious diseases have spread around the world throughout the history of mankind.

Also, by 2001, AIDS had spread rapidly around the world, reaching 35 million people. By 2020, AIDS will kill 25 million people.

Since the outbreak (1980), only 32.7 million people have died of AIDS. [4]

As for other mass diseases, they are cardiac, oncological and mental. Putin also estimates that millions of people die each year from heart disease and cancer around the world. At the end of the twentieth century, the dynamics of mental illness increased 10 times. [16, p.1302; 17, 476-493]

Of course, there are many reasons for the growth of diseases: improper lifestyle and nutrition, environmental degradation, stress and the inability of many people to control their inner world, as well as the lack of control over the nervous and emotional energy of the body.

According to experts, mass illnesses need to be addressed in two ways. First of all, it is necessary to promote a healthy lifestyle, proper nutrition, physical and mental activity, prevention and rehabilitation of the natural system (cleansing procedures, physical exercise and diet, nutrition and self-training); use of techniques, etc.) to balance. Second, it is necessary to develop new methods of medical therapy - new technologies and new drugs for the treatment of mass diseases.

For example, AIDS, coronavirus vaccines, pacemakers, drugs that stop the growth of cells without physical control, technologies for mental correction of human consciousness.

It is necessary to continue the global exercise of humanity and to pay more attention to the ecological crisis, because it is one of the most important exercises of our time. Many believe that this is only about the destruction of the environment. But this is not the case. From a philosophical point of view, the ecological crisis is an unfavorable impact of human activity on nature. The results of such activities can be seen not only in the poisoning of land, water and air by industrial waste, but also in the destruction of the planet's ozone layer and sustainable ecosystems.

For example, deforestation reduces the percentage of oxygen and increases the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Unintentional disturbances in the water balance of the region (during the construction of dams or changes in the riverbed) can lead to the death of many species of animals and plants, the spread of harmful insects, the formation of swamps or deserts, the Aral Sea - the Aral Sea.

Thus, the ecological crisis is the result of growing human activity aimed at changing nature. Mankind has experienced environmental crises at various stages of history, as a result of which people have been forced to change the ways of their activities in order to compensate for the resulting shortage of available resources. But the modern ecological crisis has no analogue in history. This is because, firstly, it has a man-made nature, and secondly, the entire

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biosphere is under threat of extinction.

Western civilization has followed the path of scientific and technological development, but technical civilization, which is restricted to industrial production, is wildly exploiting all the natural resources of the planet and leading to their decline. So far, most of the costs are in the rich developed countries, but given the efforts of all countries to improve their living standards, these costs will continue to rise. Their innumerable growth is limited by the resources of the planet.

For example, according to some experts, energy consumption in the United States is 6 times higher than the world average and 30 times higher than in developing countries. If developing countries could keep up with the growth of mineral resources in the United States, the known oil reserves would be reduced after 77 years, natural gas after 5 years, and coal after 18 years. [12]

At the current rate of technological growth, Earth's energy production will exceed the amount of solar energy coming to our planet in 240 years, in 800 years - all the energy released by the Sun, and in 1300 - the total radiation of all our galaxies. [15] This is impossible because nature itself controls it. Therefore, the pace of economic growth must slow down, and humanity must develop in a new, alternative way. Over the last few centuries, industrial production has grown more than 50 times, and four-fifths of this growth is in the post-1950s. [15]

More than a third of the world's forests have been destroyed. One of the main causes of ecological imbalance is the "deforestation" of the planet. Not only do poplars provide the energy needed for cooking and heating, but they also absorb two carbon dioxides (200 billion tons of which are released into the atmosphere each year). Stopping the deforestation process is not easy. Deforestation is associated with the energy needs of the world's growing population (2 billion people now use saplings as fuel for heating and cooking). If these current trends continue, what the poor produce will lead to a decline in world timber reserves, while the more drought-stricken populations of modernized countries will run out of the first crude oil reserves by the middle of the present century. Therefore, there is a need to focus on renewable energy sources. The declining state of the environment complicates the situation of the poorest part of the world's population, and mass migration begins.

As a manifestation of the ongoing ecological crisis, experts say that there is a shortage of drinking water, the threat of ozone depletion, the degradation of the world's oceans, soil degradation and desertification, the deterioration of the quality of natural centers, their artificial recycling. There are three main ways to pollute the atmosphere - industry, domestic boilers and transport.

In the twentieth century, the problem of

anthropogenic changes on the planet began to intensify. Over the past hundred years, the world's population has quadrupled, human output has increased 17.6 times, the use of mineral products has increased 29 times, the use of energy resources has increased 10 times, and the power of anthropogenic pollutants exceeds natural energy. [11, pp. 237-238]

Since the 1940s, the problem of radioactive fallout has arisen in connection with the development and testing of nuclear weapons and the construction of nuclear power plants. Thus, today, all aspects of human activity have a threatening nature, and there is not a single region on the planet where the effect of anthropogenic changes in the landscape is not directly or indirectly realized.

Globalization of the economy also contributes to the aggravation of environmental problems. On the one hand, globalization will lead to the creation of new jobs and an increase in income for each member of the population (according to UN experts, the world's population is expected to double by 2050, and income is expected to increase by 2.4 times), but at the same time, the use of energy (2.6 times) and water (1.5 times) will increase. All this leads to a significant reduction in the inexhaustible resources of the planet. [6]

Results and discussion

In the twentieth century, science has noted the increase in global climate change on our planet. According to scientists, the climate is gradually warming. For example, in the first 15 years of the 21st century, this situation in Russia began to be seen by unsuspecting people. In the central regions, winters are less snowy and summers are hotter.

The transport of water in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Europe is associated with the melting of snow and ice at the poles in accordance with some prediction. However, if we pay attention to climate change in our country, the temperature in summer will rise by about 70-75 °, and in winter it will fall by minus 30-35 °. And it is possible to detect winds blowing from the back to such colds. At the same time, in most countries of the world there are weather anomalies. For example, snowfall in the northern parts of Africa and the America. All meteorologists around the world note a sharp change in temperature, an increase in dangerous atmospheric phenomena (hurricanes, typhoons, heavy rains, hail, sudden heavy snowfall, etc.).

Thus, the problem of global warming has been identified as one of the aspects of the environmental crisis. Today, it is a serious threat. Global warming means an increase in temperature caused by human activity with an increase in the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Global warming is leading to an increase in the level of the world's oceans. As a result, the regions are at risk of flooding (more than 2 billion people live less than 60 km from

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the coast) and climate change.

It has led to fundamental changes in the ecosystem (the extinction of many species of plants and animals), the impossibility of agriculture (in the last half century, 11 (eleven) percent of the Earth's crop area, especially India and China, have been affected by the problem. leads to forced migration of the majority of the population (e.g. a decline in the demographic and political situation).

According to the UN experts, greenhouse gas emissions have increased by 70% since the 1970s, and if growth does not slow down, by 2030 they will increase by another 25% compared to 2000 levels. In order to avoid the negative consequences of climate change, the global volume of expenditures should be reduced by 20-40% by 2020 from the level of 1990. [7]

The Kyoto Protocol of the Agreement, which was adopted in 1997 by the world's leading countries to regulate greenhouse gas emissions, was to address the issue of greenhouse gas emissions. [9] The Kyoto Protocol was extended until 2012, when a new treaty was to be ratified. However, in practice, the Kyoto Protocol's action did not become an effective solution, as China and India, two major industrialized countries, did not participate in the Kyoto Protocols.

Neither the United States nor Japan, which ratified the Kyoto Protocol, was guided by it. These and many other issues were on the agenda of the UN International Conference on Climate Change in Copenhagen in December 2009. [10] Despite the fact that the official purpose of the conference was to develop a new international agreement, the participating states were unable to resolve the existing differences and did not sign the agreement.

The solution of the ecological problem involves the whole complex of remedies. The most important of these are the change in people's attitudes to the environment, the construction of treatment plants in industrial plants, the replacement of thermal power plants and internal combustion engines with new, environmentally friendly analogues, the release of carbon dioxide and freons into the atmosphere.

It is impossible for the problems facing mankind today to be solved easily and simply with the help of technological methods. Regardless of population growth, urbanization, deforestation, food shortages, environmental degradation, the situation is the same in all cases. That is why humanity must not only look for new ways and means to bring itself into harmony with nature, but also to find ways to change our incentives and values.

The problem of human growth and human development, according to Aurelio Peccei, is a cultural problem in its own right, because there is a big gap between a person's material capabilities and his culture. [1] Hence, there are many alternatives to the new way of life, production and consumption.

Conclusion

According to some scientists, the future civilization of the message must be ecological. The barriers to the transition to a new alternative civilization and liberation are the restoration of the balance of fuels and minerals, the global demographic balance, the ecology of the planet, globalization and complete disarmament, humanism as a system of values. Alternative civilization is a low-energy, highly stable, ecologically clean, fully disarmed and truly humane civilization.

Thus, it is clear that the solution of any problem, especially the global problem, cannot be solved without understanding its causes. All of the above-mentioned global issues have three main causes:

- imperfection of the person;
- the contradictory nature of the historical development of human civilization and culture;
- processes of objective nature.

Most of the problems are related to the first and second reasons. Some problems, according to experts, are the third reason and are exacerbated (global climate change, increased seismic activity). Only one of these problems is related to completely natural processes, or at least the influence of man and society is not established here (the collision of the planet Earth with cosmic bodies).

Thus, we see that almost all global issues are related to the human mind or worldview, the development of which is clearly due to rapid changes in objective reality in science, politics, economics, culture, demography, technology. In the conditions of modern civilization, a person's responsibility for his own business increases hundreds and thousands of times. Also, a few centuries ago, the greatest war did not lead to the death of all mankind. The consequences of a military conflict with the weapons of mass destruction are unpredictable. Nuclear weapons can destroy not only civilization, but all life on the planet.

Therefore, the most important thing in solving the global problem is the spiritual transformation of humanity. This means the development of a new planetary-cosmic thinking and a humane, humanitarian view of the world, aimed at human values, ethical, ecological and material superiority.

The modern man must fully understand his personal responsibility for the fate of the planet, he must understand how complex and fragile the ecological system of the Earth is, how easy it is to disrupt the natural balance and how difficult it is to restore it. Mankind has reached the stage of its historical development and understood it. He also realized that he could not separate himself from the world's problems - terrorists, hurricanes, earthquakes, tsunamis, environmental disasters, epidemics. Because such affairs do not have any boundaries.

Each global issue has its own characteristics and ways of solving them. However, it is clear that it is impossible to solve a global problem with the efforts

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of one nation or one state. It is necessary to unite all human resources - political, economic, demographic, scientific and others. Therefore, the need for broad international partnership of states and peoples and the need to coordinate their efforts is now paramount. But,

in my opinion, the problems of the world require more remedies from humanity - political, economic and material integration into the only planetary society. The future of our planet - the Earth - will largely depend on the solution of this problem.

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